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T.T. London 3s./4d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 95 " 80

July 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 86 " 68

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 29.51.

8007 日三廿月大

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

二月三十日英港七月三十日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ON A TWENTY-MILE FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S CENTRE IN JEOPARDY.

London, July 28. Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing in the evening of July 27, says:—The enemy is falling back on the Chemin-de-fer system, adopted in the Somme retreat of March, 1917. The smooth working of this operation is greatly hampered by the daring of our infantry and light tanks, also airmen. It is claimed that the light tanks are doing at least as much for the French advance as the German infantry cannon is for the enemy. The battle to the north of the Ourcq is at present stationary. General Mangin's Army is faced by the strongest enemy positions which are protected by powerful flank fire from the north bank of the Aisne. One of the British divisions with General Mangin engaged in a local operation whereby much ground was gained, despite most obstinate resistance.

The Retreat Continues.

London, July 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing at nine o'clock on the morning of July 28, states:—The German retreat from the Marne continued during the night.

Germany in Difficulties.

London, July 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, in a message written at 2.30 in the afternoon, says:—This morning we reached the line of the Ourcq along the whole course. On the morning of July 27, its headwaters were deep in the German lines. The enemy is making a desperate stand on the flanks, chiefly to the left of our advance, where he is endeavouring to hold the north bank of the Ourcq against our pressure from the south, while his line is menaced by General Mangin's Army along the Soissons and Château-Thierry Road north of the Ourcq. Under triple pressure from the west, south and east, the Germans are withdrawing to the south facing the centre of their line as quickly as is compatible with safety and are holding desperately to the flanks in order to give the centre time to escape. The enemy concentrated numerous "heavies" north of the Ourcq in order to hold back the pressure on two sides at an angle in their line. Practically all the German communications north of the Ourcq are under the fire of General Mangin's guns. Unquestionably the situation the Germans are holding, facing the west flank north of the Ourcq, is extremely difficult.

Bigger Than Expected.

London, July 28.

This evening's news from France indicates that the German retreat, which is no way describable as a rout, will be, however, bigger than was even at first anticipated. The French have gained everything in an average distance of four miles on a front of twenty between the Ourcq and the Aisne. Fer-en-Tardenois is now a position in the German outpost line. Allied cavalry patrols are pressing forward to Chambres, despite the enemy's long-range artillery fire and machine-gun fire. The enemy is strongly reacting unsuccessfully against Mont-Huon, where the Allies have taken fifteen-hundred prisoners. Americans assisted the French. The tanks are doing well in the Aisne Valley.

The Battle on the Ourcq.

London, July 29.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Marne we have continued our advance in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who attempted to prevent a passage of the river, we succeeded in throwing back advanced elements to the right bank. We have entered Fer-en-Tardenois. North-east of Forest Riz we reached Champvois. Our troops on the right captured Autheux, Onzey and Violaine and brought the line appreciably nearer to the Rheims-Dormans Road. In Champagne two enemy attempts, preceded by bombardment, in the region of South Hill, were repulsed.

American Successes.

London, July 29.

An American official message states:—We continue the pursuit northward of the Marne despite determined rear-guard actions. We crossed the Ourcq and captured Seringes, Etreuses, Sergy and Bouchères.

In Full Retreat.

Paris, July 28.

A Havas Agency message states:—The Germans are in full retreat in the Soissons and Rheims salient on a twenty two mile front. They are closely pursued by the Allies. Under the blows delivered with renewed power by General Foch, their resistance north of the Marne has collapsed. The northern bank of the river is thus completely cleared to a depth of about ten miles. The bulge made on May 27 is thus reduced by half. To cover the retreat of their forces on their centre, the Germans continue to cling with desperate determination to vital flank positions south of Soissons and south-west of Rheims, but on both sides they are hard pressed, while in the centre Allied cavalry, supported by infantry, is hot on the heels of the Germans.

Japan's Congratulations.

Paris, July 28.

A Havas Agency message states:—The Councillor of the Japanese Embassy yesterday conveyed to M. Picbon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the hearty congratulations of the Japanese Government for the valour displayed in the victorious battle being fought by the French troops.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the National Congress of Turkistan has proclaimed the Government of Turkistan, and also a Trans-Caspian Khiva and Bokhara Republic, allied to Russia. The Executive comprises eleven Muhammadans. A Republican commissary is attached to the Emir of Bokhara as adviser.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Favourable French Comment.

London, July 28. A Havas message says:—The French Press comments favourably on Japan's decision to accept the programme from Washington. The newspapers state that Japan's decision is of the highest importance, as it achieves the failure of German intrigues in the East. But it is not right to call the Siberian campaign "intervention," as, in fact, since September, 1914, the Japanese had intervened in the war. It was first in co-operation with the British in the capture of Kiaochau, then in continuous naval action in the Pacific, and lastly it must be remembered that the security of the Mediterranean was mostly secured by Japanese destroyers.

A GERMAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

Rosy Dreams of the Future.

London, July 28. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Cologne Gazette reports that the German Economic Council has been inaugurated. Representatives of the Interior, Foreign, Finance, Railways, and War Ministries, War Food Board, Press Bureau and other Departments attended.

The President of the National Bank, Herr Schröder, presided, and dwelt on the world-wide economic importance of Britain's adoption of Imperial Preference.

The Under-Secretary of Finance, Herr Schiffer, said that the Council would endeavour to establish close economic relations between the Central Powers.

Dr. Walter Schotte, who is President of the new Council, declared that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking-up of Central Europe with the rest of the world in which connection a Tariff Union with Austria-Hungary became of world-wide importance. The next task would be the economic cultivation of the Near and Far East against Anglo-American competition. The Council should also enforce economic peace in Europe and re-establish supplies of raw materials from overseas.

The preliminary committee comprises leading business experts in Germany.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT COMPANY DECISION.

London, July 25.

The newspaper "The Financier" emphasises the importance to rubber companies of the judgement favouring the Merlimau Rubber Estate's claim against the Revenue authorities. It is understood that the decision permits the Company to add to its capital in computing the tax on any additional sum spent out of the revenue in developing its estate.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 25.

Messrs. Montagu and Co. report that the market is unchanged and the tone is good. The Shanghai exchange has hardened to 49%.

The Government is issuing five piastre notes to meet the silver shortage.

THE MUNITION STRIKERS.

London, July 25.

The Press Bureau states that the Ministry of Munitions to-night announces that communications received to-day from all parts of the country indicate that the situation is distinctly improved and that the majority of the strikers will in all probability return to work by the 29th.

A PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

Rome, July 24.

His Holiness the Pope has appointed Monsignor Petrelli Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines as Papal Nuncio of China.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

London, July 28.

Harassing the Enemy Positions.

A Havas agency message dated Paris July 27, says:—Despite all German counter-attacks on the south-west face of the Soissons-Rheims bulge it continues to improve. The Franco-Americans made further important progress towards Fer-en-Tardenois and are now less than three miles from this important road junction, through which troops on the western part of the bulge are revictualling. This town, as is every line of communication within the salient, is being subjected to a constant bombardment, either from artillery or aeroplanes and is virtually commanded by the Allies. The enemy had crowded 400,000 men and accumulated immense quantities of supplies and ammunition herein before his attack on July 15 as he expected to advance swiftly. The other point of the bulge being especially shelled is the railway bridge thrown by the Germans across the Aisne at Misey, six miles east of Soissons, to supply their troops. Long range guns are also firing at two other important junctions, Bazoches and Fismes, well back in the battle area between Soissons and Rheims. Through Fismes have to pass most of the supplies for the south-eastern corner of the salient.

East of Ebeau in Champagne, the front-line is restored as before the German onslaught. General Gouraud has reoccupied his old positions between the river Sambre and Meuse. When the German attack was launched on July 15 General Gouraud slightly drew back that line so as to give battle on positions he had prepared and leave a wide "No Man's Land" for the enemy to cross and for the French artillery to turn its thunder on. This provisional withdrawal proved so excellent tactics that the Germans lost three 40,000 men. It is in this ground which General Gouraud recovered in the last few days by continual pressure.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Glorious Work by French Tanks.

London, July 28.

A French communiqué says: Northwards of the Marne we continued our progress at night time, when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road southwards of the Ourcq. Our right approached the Dommartin-Rheims road. We repulsed several attacks on our new positions southward of Monts-en-Beauvais also north-eastward of St. Hilaire. Since the 18th our tanks have gloriously participated in the battle. They drove in the enemy lines and facilitated the forward rush of the infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance and attacked centres of resistance and enemy batteries. Each section of the tanks accounted for from 15 to 20 German machine-guns and inflicted the heaviest losses. Some of the tanks returned to the battle line four or five times on the same day.

Successful British Raids.

London, July 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns in successful raids southward of Arras, in the neighbourhood of Loos and in a patrol encounter at Givenchy. Low clouds and rain prevented flying during day time. Bombs were dropped at night time on hostile billets and huts in the vicinity of Bapaume.

Germans' Awkward Position.

London, July 28.

The following is a continuation of a report on the battle the first part of which we published yesterday.—The Germans have been subjected to a murderous bombardment from three sides. Unable latterly to use the railways their only means of supply has been a narrow and winding hill road and where beyond reach of gun-fire they have been incessantly bombed by airmen day and night. The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vressey was the first blow that made the enemy realise the danger to his forces in the south. Then followed the fall of vital points west of the salient of Ville Montreuil, and Oulchy-le-Chateau while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pont-Abinon gave the Allies a new section of the railway and enabled them to direct an incessant and murderous bombardment on the five mile strip of the Marne between Vermand and Châtillon to which the Germans are still desperately clinging.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:

Join U. S. Red Cross.

New York, July 24.—Prince Tokugawa, enrolled for a life membership in the American Red Cross. Nine other members of the Japanese Red Cross Mission took annual membership.

Preliminary aid from the American people will soon be rushed to the country in a special Red Cross ship. The relief will include food, clothing, and medical supplies.

Taking over Telegraph Systems.

Boston, Mass., July 24.—The Free Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board has placed 1,440 seamen in active service during the last two weeks. Men from all sections of the country are joining the American merchant marine.

Railway Men Fighting.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The president of the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen has announced that 11,533 members of the organisation are serving in the United States Army and Navy.

Merchants of Germany Preparing for Peace.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson has proclaimed the taking over of telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio systems by the Government for the duration of the war as effective on July 30.

Ocean cables and radio lines are not included. The authority to operate the systems taken over by the Government will be vested in the Postmaster General.

Forty-two Concrete Ships.

San Francisco, July 24.—A representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation who inspected the concrete ship Faith announced

for Peaces.

Merchants of Germany Preparing for Peace.

Washington, July 24.—General Gouraud has reoccupied his old positions between the river Sambre and Meuse. When the German attack was launched on July 15 General Gouraud slightly drew back that line so as to give battle on positions he had prepared and leave a wide "No Man's Land" for the enemy to cross and for the French artillery to turn its thunder on. This provisional withdrawal proved so excellent tactics that the Germans lost three 40,000 men. It is in this ground which General Gouraud recovered in the last few days by continual pressure.

The great banking houses, industrial establishments, manufacturers and chemists are uniting.

Recently woolen merchants met in Bremen and formed an association with European commercial organisations for the purpose of centralising purchases in Russia, Rumania and adjacent countries. All merchants who imported 10,000 bales of woolen goods a year before the war were admitted to the association, which is the first trust formed in the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$8,874,000.00 as compared with \$8,949,000.00 the preceding year.

Imports amounted to \$2,940,000.00, an increase of \$275,000.00.

Exports totalled \$6,928,000.00, a decrease of \$382,000.00.

This shows a trade balance of \$2,982,000.00 as compared with \$8,631,000.00 for the preceding year.

Imports of gold were \$124,000.00, 600,000 for the preceding year.

Exports of silver were \$197,000.00, 600,000 for the preceding year.

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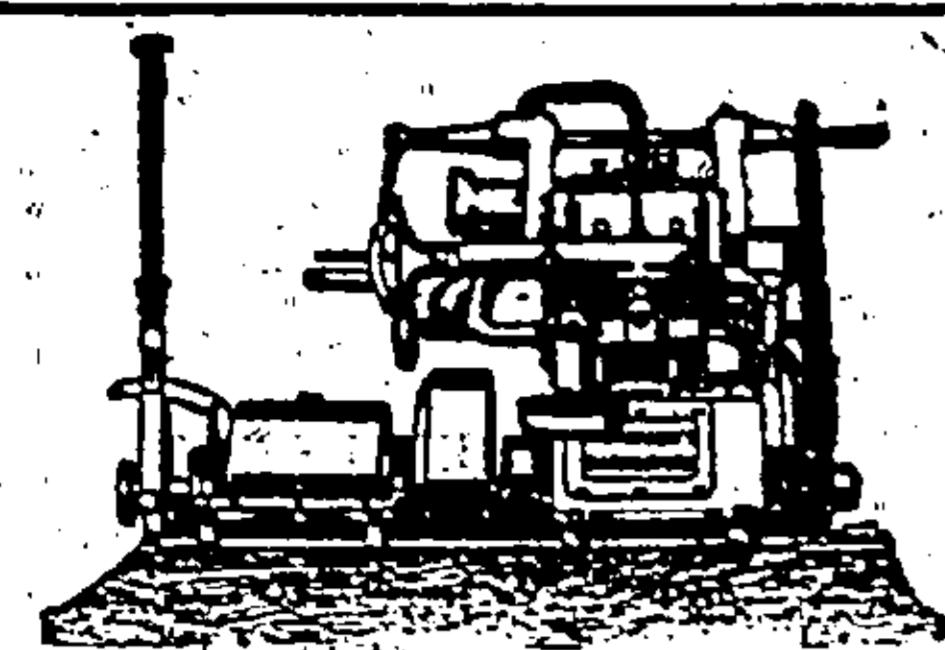
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NOTICES.


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Machinery Department.

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PURE MANILA ROPE
8 STRAND
14 to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3" to 10"
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No. 15, Queen's Road, Central.
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P. O. Box 431.
or to KELLY & WALSH
Chater Road.HONGKONG JAPANESE
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Mrs. A. SUGA & Mrs. S. HONDA
54 Queen's Road Central.METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assortied stock in the Colony.SINGON & CO.,
Established A. D. 1880.

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15 MINUTES FROM LANDSTAGE.
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
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THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.
ICE HOUSE STREET.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliff, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

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For the NURSERY.

The purest and finest of Soaps, scientifically combined with an Oatmeal special treatment for the extraction of its bland, Soothing, Superfattening qualities.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

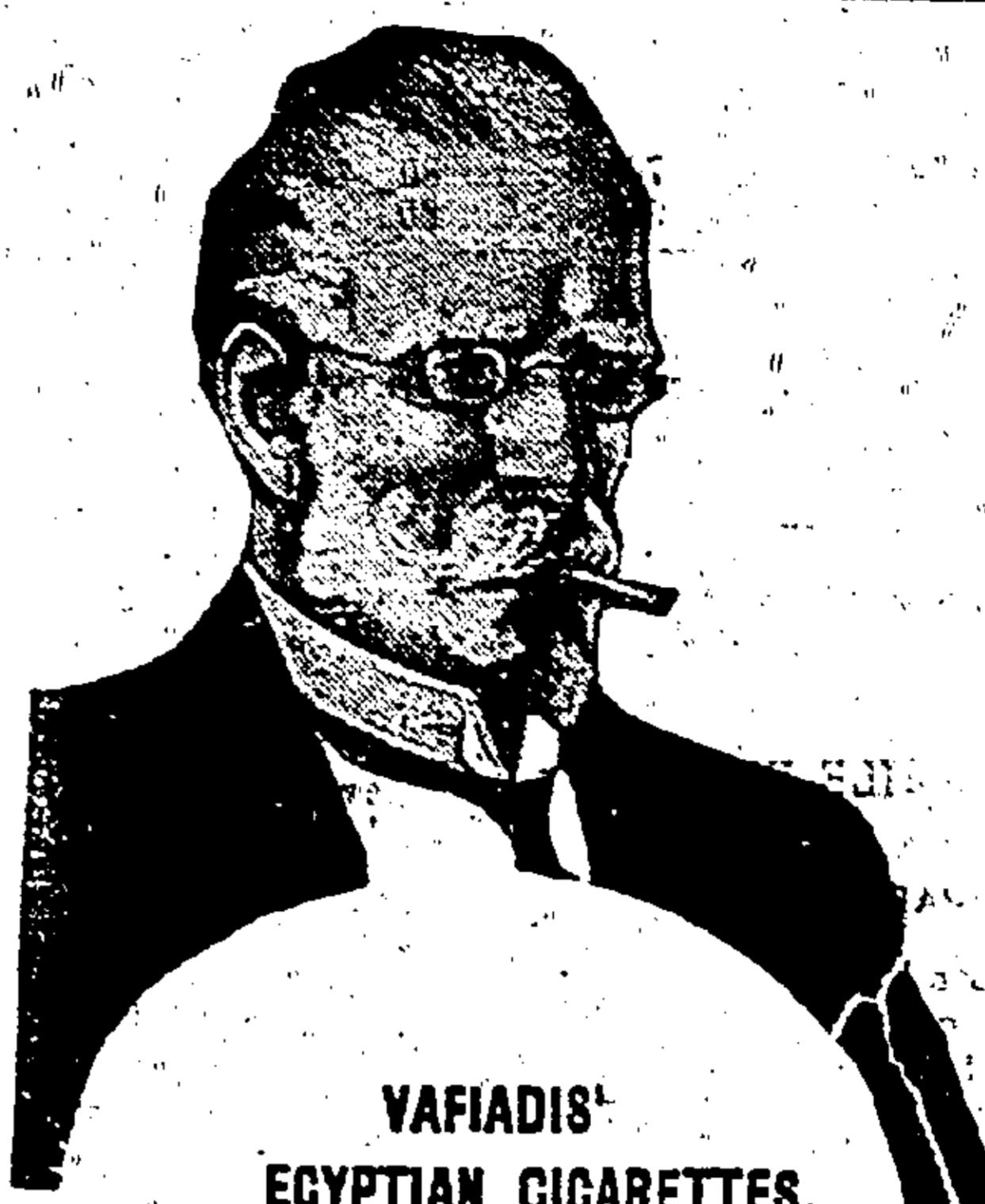
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NOTICES.


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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

Death of Mrs. Gordon Selfridge. News was received in London recently of the death from acute pneumonia, after a short illness, of Mrs. Gordon Selfridge, wife of the proprietor of Selfridge's Stores. Mrs. Selfridge, who died at Highcliffe Castle, near Bournemouth, was Miss Buckingham, an American lady.

Village of the Disabled.

Lady Baker's scheme to provide a small industrial and memorial village for disabled soldiers and sailors is growing in importance. Over ten acres of land have been given on Gatton Heath, near Moreton, Dorset, and building has already begun. Ten acres of land have been broken up, and five planted with potatoe. Lady Baker not only hopes to teach horticulture to the disabled, but is having her pottery industry moved from Warham to the proposed village.

Director Found Shot.

After lunching with his daughter, when he appeared in good spirits Mr. H. T. Hodgson, vice-chairman of the Midland Railway, was found shot dead at his home at Harpenden, Herts. He was 74 years old, and his daughter suggested at the inquest recently that he had been working too hard. The jury found that death was due to a gunshot wound in the head, but that the evidence was insufficient to determine whether it was accidental or otherwise.

Duke of Connaught's Promise.

In closing the Inter Allied Conference on the After-care of Disabled Service Men recently, the Duke of Connaught said that the old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefield are past, never to return. "Among our Allies and Dominions there is moral solidarity on this question," said the Duke. "We stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for justice, liberty, and right, and we stand equally together in the endeavour to rebuild those who have suffered in this mighty conflict." The exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, will remain open to-day.

Vindictive Moved.

Recent photographs of the channel at Ostend show that the Germans have pulled the Vindictive round close to the bank, making a deep water passage of perhaps 30 to 40 feet. This would be ample to permit the exit of destroyers and similar craft, but none are believed to have yet used it, and serial photographs show a large continued congestion of shipping in the basin at Bruges. At Zeebrugge the Germans have taken steps to remove piling, and prepare for the moving of the two block ships, but have not so far attempted to move them. In the meanwhile the silting of the harbour outside them is proceeding at a rapid rate.

Provision for Maimed Miners.

Additional avenues of employment for the maimed and the provision of homes for aged miners were advocated at the annual conference of the Central Association of Miners' Permanent Relief Societies, held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square recently. It was resolved, after discussion of a speech made by Mr. James Darlington, the chairman, that the problem of the disablement of miners was peculiarly suited to the consideration of the committees and councils proposed in the Whitley Report. The subject will be brought before the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Federation, also the Home Secretary and Dr. Addison.

Weather Expert for the Forces.

In view of the variety and importance of the scientific problems upon which the Meteorological Office is required to advise the fighting forces, Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., the director, has for the period of the war been appointed scientific adviser to the Government in meteorology. His administrative duties at the Meteorological Office are being undertaken by Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Lyons. It is mainly due to the ability and work of Sir Napier Shaw that the Meteorological Office has been raised to its present position of the leading institution of its kind in the world.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the "REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916." Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Eurasian Volunteers. The Civil and Military Gazette does not speak encouragingly of the prospects of the latest units of Singapore Volunteers, but the journal may be greatly surprised says the Singapore Free Press:— Efforts are being made in Singapore to raise, or rather to revive a Eurasian Company. On the previous occasion the experiment was not a success, and it will be interesting to see whether it will be so this time. In India it has not succeeded. Shortly after the outbreak of war, the Indian Government with full approval of the India Office, started a Eurasian regiment. They worked hard at it and raised about 800 men but further recruits were almost impossible to obtain and one fears that the movement must be set down as a fiasco. Perhaps, now however, in view of the need for further recruits in the Mid and Far East the experiment will again be tried.

Penang Volunteer Killed.

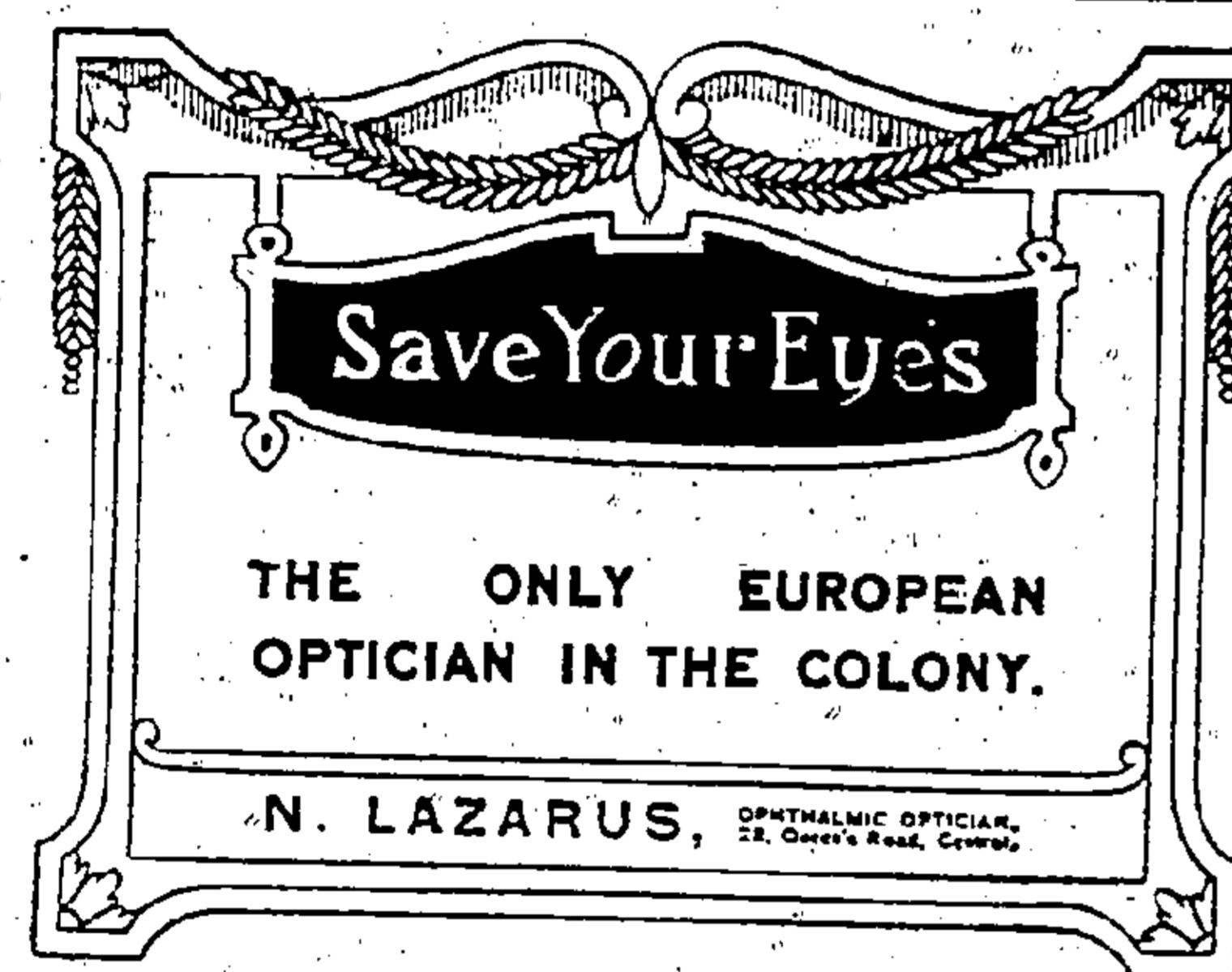
Lieut. Arthur Montagu Hepworth, M.C., Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached R.A.F., was killed on May 4, in his thirty-second year. He was educated at Eastbourne College. When war broke out he was at Penang, where he had been for some time in a machine gun section of the Volunteers. As soon as he was able to settle up his affairs he returned to England, and in Jan., 1915, was given a commission in the Queen's. In July, 1915, he went to Gallipoli with his battalion, and was in the landing at Suvla Bay and the battle of Chocolate Hill. He remained in the Peninsula till the evacuation, and was during the greater part of the time brigade staff captain. He was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the Military Cross. On leaving Gallipoli his battalion went to Egypt, where he was given command of a company and the acting rank of captain, which he held for over two years. In Sept., 1917, he transferred to the R.F.C., and was posted to a squadron last March.

Prayer in Police Court.

A call to silent prayer from the public part of the Guildhall Police Court recently was an unusual incident at the resumed trial of the three Quakers for publishing a pacifist leaflet without authority. There were many Quakers in the court, and they immediately closed their eyes and remained in an attitude of prayer with hands clasped throughout the 20 minutes during which the magistrate was absent considering his decision. Towards the end of the period a lady prayed aloud, and no attempt was made to stop her devotions. The three accused—Harrison Barrow, acting chairman Society of Friends' Service Committee; Arthur Watts, member of committee; and Miss Edith Ellis, acting hon. secretary—were charged with inciting Andrew Fisher, of Glasgow, to print copies of a leaflet, entitled "A Challenge to Militarism," without the name of the author or printer, and without submitting it to the Censor. Asked why the leaflet was not submitted to the Censor, Mr. Barrow replied, because of our religious belief. The magistrate passed sentence of six months' imprisonment on Barrow and Watts and fined Miss Ellis £100. An order was made against all three to pay £50 costs. Notice of appeal was given.

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Japanese Diviner Discovers
a Colliery.

A Japanese diviner who has lived in South Manchuria longer than ten years and who has his office in front of the West Park Office in West Park Drive left for his native place in Shiga Prefecture (near Kyoto) recently at the news that the desired permit to institute prospecting experiments in a colliery he accidentally discovered last autumn while paying his first visit to parents after he came to Manchuria was granted. He was rambling over the field and hillsides which were familiar to him, as

his favourite haunts as a boy when he picked up pieces of graphite. They interested him and he carefully went over the neighbouring ground and at last lighted upon a graphite vein. He sent in an application to the Osaka Mining Office for permission to conduct boring experiments in an area covering about 300,000 tsuho. He engaged an expert to prospect and was delighted to learn of the existence of a coal seam in close contiguity to the graphite vein. The expert suggested that it might be an anthracite and another application for trial borings was presented, which was just granted after the lapse of about half a year.

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BIRTHS.

NEWALL.—At Landless, No. 129A, The Peak, on July 30th the wife of Mr. S. G. Newall of a son.

LOWE.—At Kellett Lodge, 65 The Peak, on 28th inst. the wife of A. E. Lowe, of a son.

DEATH.

MCOLL.—At Hongkong, on 29th July, Annie Tweedie Alexander, wife of Donald McColl (Shanghai).

Funeral will pass the Monument to-day, at 5.30 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

One result of the war has been that greater attention has been paid to the future of British trade and as to how its interests can further be promoted. Despite the fact that some few people are sceptical as to whether any real good will ensue, there is little room for doubt that decided steps have been made in the direction of building up schemes for the development of British trade when the war is over. To the credit of the Government it must be said that the schemes which have been proposed are not mere idle talk. There is evidence in many directions that certain schemes are complete, and are only waiting till hostilities cease before they are put into operation without delay. There is no doubt that the Government in respect to trade is going to pursue the policy of reform it has started on. But one of the most important utterances which has been made during the war on this very interesting subject, is that which was delivered in London by Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the gist of which was contained in our columns a few days ago. His remarks were of such a nature that there can be no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that as regards British trade there are going to be some very radical changes from pre-war policies.

The announcement which was made was to the effect that the War Cabinet had already approved of the scheme of Imperial Preference formulated by a Committee of the Cabinet which was considering the question of inter-Imperial trade. Needless to say, if such a scheme becomes an accomplished fact it will be in direct contrast to the Free Trade policy which obtained for so many years before the war, the wisdom of which was so often challenged and provided in many instances the main theme on which parties fought for seats. There is much to be said for and against Imperial Preference. In its favour it can be said that when Free Trade was first adopted, it was probably the best policy that could have been put forward, but, on the other hand, one must remember that conditions have changed very much since those days. Even before the war the matter required very serious consideration and was receiving it, but since the great struggle many things have been learned, not the least being that British trade interests must be protected, husbanded and developed as they never were before. The need has been emphasised that we must cultivate and further our trade relations as much as possible, and this, it at present appears, can only be really successfully done by giving preference in our markets to our kinsmen in far outposts of the Empire so that they may compete with the foreigner with success. One has only to look at America, Germany and other countries who had steadily been growing as competitors, to see what Protection has done for them. Their prosperity has been due in large measure to protection of their trade interests, and, so far from relaxing their tariffs, they have continually raised them. The sooner we wake up to the fact that England immediately before the war was not in nearly such a good position in the world's markets as she used to be, and that other nations had taken advantage of every opportunity offered them, the more chance there will be of our taking our place once more in the markets which have been lost to us.

Mr. Walter Long is most probably right when he remarks that he believes that the whole of the Empire will approve of the new scheme. It may in the first instance be necessary to make a small sacrifice in order to encourage and foster valuable markets, but the results which will accrue are almost certain to prove that any sacrifices which may be made will be amply repaid. It is a very pleasing factor that the Government has taken up the question in such a thorough manner and this augurs well for the future prosperity of British trade. Already the Committee has dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance, and we learn to our gratification that a whole series of reports on the matter has received the sanction of the War Conference Cabinet. Mr. Walter Long struck a right note when he said that the Government was losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory, for the fact must not be forgotten that after this war there will be another war—that in which countries will fight for predominance in the world's markets.

A Lottery Scheme.

Some little time ago, the suggestion was made by one of the Chinese officials in Canton that foreign Powers be invited to issue War Bond and Red Cross lottery tickets in Kwangtung, and that of the money received 75 per cent. be devoted to prizes, three per cent. to expenses, two per cent. to the Red Cross and the remaining twenty per cent. paid to the Bank of China in order that it might resume operations. Whether or not anything came of the scheme we have not heard, nor have we any information as to how the foreign Powers would receive such a proposal, though considering the small percentage which was being allocated to war funds we should very much doubt if the scheme would find very enthusiastic acceptance. It would seem, however, that something of the nature suggested has been put into operation, either officially or unofficially, by the Chinese themselves. A reader informs us that lottery tickets are now being sold by Chinese in Hongkong, and he understands that the collectors are stating that the Chinese Red Cross is to be benefited thereby. We are asked whether the scheme is a genuine one. On that point we have no information. If the authorities are not already aware of the activities mentioned, we think they would be wise in investigating the matter, so that the public may be informed as to the bona fides or otherwise of the collectors.

Substituted Employment.

A correspondent to-day raises an interesting question when he dilates upon the employment of men from the Garrison in part-time civilian work. His chief point is that it is scarcely fair that civilians should be called up for service and be substituted in employment by fit men from the Garrison whose rightful sphere is military life. That is a good point so far as it goes, but we think our correspondent hardly does justice to the soldiers who are engaged in this part-time outside employment.

Chair Coolies Charged.

Three chair coolies were charged this morning with assaulting the Police Court usher. It was stated that when the complainant sought a chair one of the coolies told another to pay no heed to him. Complainant remonstrated with the coolie and defendants then assaulted him. The case was adjourned.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified sixteen cases of plague (fifteen fatal), six of spotted fever (one fatal), three of enteric (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese save one Japanese sufferer from enteric. During Sunday and Monday, there were three cases of plague, two of spotted fever and one of enteric, all being fatal and all the sufferers being Chinese.

Unsatisfactory Evidence.

The acting manager of the Canton NanYang Tobacco Company was summoned this morning for depositing goods at the doorway of 22 Connaught Road Central and thus causing an obstruction. An Indian constable gave evidence to the effect that he saw a large quantity of goods deposited near the doorway, but he could not assert that they all belonged to defendant. Mr. J. B. Wood dismissed the summons owing to unsatisfactory evidence.

An Expired Licence.

The manager of the Kau Yue Fong Theatre was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, charged with failing to renew the theatre licence for dramatic performances. Defendant said he was absent at the time the summons was issued. His Worship said according to the Ordinance, defendant was liable to a fine of \$200 a day for giving performances without a licence. Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., gave evidence and his Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

A Heavy Penalty.

A contractor was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning for using old bricks and lime-water instead of cement mortar in erecting the pillars of a godown in Belcher's Street. Mr. Sars, of the P.W.D., said when he visited the building the pillars were practically built to roof-height. Defendant was on the spot and informed him that his architect instructed him to use such materials, but the architect denied such in traction. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200.

Opium Possession.

At the Police Court this morning, an old man and a girl were charged with being in possession of 64 taels of opium, valued at \$755. The case was adjourned until to-morrow. In another case, a Chinese defendant by Mr. J. H. Gardiner was charged with having ten taels in his possession. He was remanded and bail fixed at \$1,000. A woman was charged with having two and a half taels of opium in her possession and was fined \$250, or a month's hard labour. The opium was found concealed at the bottom of a suit.

DAY BY DAY.

TIS FOOLISH TO LAY OUT MONEY IN A PURCHASE OF REPENTANCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Germany's ultimatum to Russia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Defence Corps Orders.

Order for Infantry Battalion by Major R. A. Morgan state:—"B" Company.—The parades ordered for Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoon to-day (30th instant) are postponed to Thursday, 1st August.

Chance for Turtle-Hunters.

We hear that turtles are much in evidence on Dumbell Island at present, no fewer than five big specimens being caught there by Chinese fishermen on Saturday night and brought to Hongkong, when they were sold.

Women Fighters.

Two women appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, charged with assaulting each other.

A European constable

saw a crowd collected in the street watching the fight. He approached them and as both defendants refused to be calmed he brought them to the Police Station. His Worship fined each defendant \$2.

Chair Coolies Charged.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

Some of Yesterday's Cases.

During the consideration by the Tribunal yesterday of the cases of Messrs. W. J. Owens and C. R. M. Young, of Holt's Wharf, the Chairman said that the business of the Company was the manufacture of cement, which was used in the erection of Government and public buildings and private work in the Colony. It was also considerably exported, also for Government requirements. It was one of the largest British industries and it was put to the Tribunal that it was of essential importance both imperially and to the Colony. The exemption of both men was asked for.

After further remarks, the Chairman (addressing Mr. Owens) said:—"You say you are a shipwright by trade, although you have not done any shipwright work for the past five years. Do you wish to do shipwright work?—Yes, I do.

The Chairman mentioned a proposal that Mr. Owens should assist to supervise the construction of the standard ships being constructed here.

Mr. G. M. Young confirmed that, adding that while Mr. Owens would supervise all the ships, both at Tsikoo and Kowloon, he would be entirely distinct from either company. The instructions were from the Ministry of Shipping or whoever owned the boats.

Mr. Young pointed out that the firm's warehouse interests formed part and parcel of the China Navigation Co.'s shipping business as well as Holt's, and with increased collection and accumulation of goods awaiting shipment owing to the shortage of ships it was most important that additional storage accommodation should be provided. Only by providing such accommodation could they place some check on the serious inroads upon British shipping in these waters. He referred to such construction work pending in Shanghai or ports controlled from there, and urged that they must have qualified men to supervise the building of new godowns and to add to them and keep them in order. They had tried to get men from home but without success. They were therefore absolutely dependant on the men out here and for that reason must ask for exemption for them.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Young should be exempted and that Mr. Owens should be exempted conditional upon his being engaged in the work of supervising the building of standard ships.

Wharf and Godown Co.

In the cases of Messrs. W. S. Brown and E. H. Crapnell, of the wharf and Godown Co., the Chairman said that the Company's business was that of berthing ships, and the handling and distributing of cargoes, and the warehousing of goods at present to the value of about \$50 million dollars. The Company put it to the Tribunal that its work, being necessary for shipping and the trade of the Colony generally, was of essential importance both imperially and locally that it should be granted.

Mr. Gordon (to Mr. Gordon):—"We have read your letter and see that you put it to us that the Company manufactures steel castings for shipbuilding and other purposes. Before the war such castings were imported mainly from England and elsewhere and recently they have been imported from United States and Japan, that is so far as you cannot do them yourself. And you are doing work for the standard ships now under construction here, so you put it to us that it is of essential importance both imperially and locally that it should go on?"

Mr. Gordon:—"Absolutely."

Later Mr. Gordon said the work of the Company had become trebled during the war.

The Chairman:—"Mr. Gordon, you put it to us that you could not yourself carry on the management of this foundry without the assistance of Mr. Anderson?—Impossible."

Exemption granted.

Mercantile Marine Service.

Mr. J. Rodger and Mr. A. Nicol were again before the Tribunal and asked if they were willing to take positions as ships' engineers, both replied in the affirmative.

Major Morgan raised a point to the effect that such cases should go through the military authorities so that they should know where they were.

The Chairman said the Tribunal did not want to infringe on the province of the military authorities in any way. They felt strongly on that point. The matter would be noted and the circumstances looked into in detail. With regard to Mr. Rodger it was clear that no decision was ever given. The case of Mr. Nicol they would look into.

For the Troops. We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of literature for the troops from an anonymous sender.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is 25 years ago that the cinematograph industry received an impetus from which its present world-wide prosperity may be said to have sprung, for Edison's famous exhibition of his cinematograph at the opening of the World's Fair, Chicago, demonstrated such an advance in the presentation of "living pictures," as they were called, that it was evident that important developments would follow. The invention of celluloid roll-film three years before perhaps rendered Edison's task less difficult, and the employment of a film of 250 ft. in length greatly impressed those present at the initial display. The views were said to be jerky and somewhat indistinct, but nevertheless were regarded as a wonderful achievement. Improvements speedily followed, the results of which are enjoyed now by millions of people every week the world over.

To the filming of such things as "Hindle Wakes" it is too late in the cinema's evil career for objections to be raised.

Mr. Adamson:—"No. We are at present under staffed and they have more duties than they can perform. It is impossible for them to go at the same rate they are going. I would like to make it clear that we cannot spare this man."

No claim was made by Major Morgan, and exemption was granted.

Messrs. Martini and Co.

Dealing with the case of Mr. G. Blair, of Martini and Co., the Chairman said this was an Italian firm with its head office in Manila, doing import and export and commission agency business. Mr. Martini, head of the firm resided in Manila. Until last year the manager of the Hongkong office was an Italian but since that time Mr. Blair had been manager. He put it to the Tribunal that the work was of essential importance to the British Empire and the Colony.

Answering the Chairman, Mr. Blair said he had not put the question of again having an Italian manager to the firm.

Exemption was granted until October 12.

Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.

The case of Mr. J. F. Anderson, of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., was next considered, Mr. A. G. Gordon appearing for the Company.

The Chairman (to Mr. Gordon):—"We have read your letter and see that you put it to us that the Company manufactures steel castings for shipbuilding and other purposes. Before the war such castings were imported mainly from England and elsewhere and recently they have been imported from United States and Japan, that is so far as you cannot do them yourself. And you are doing work for the standard ships now under construction here, so you put it to us that it is of essential importance both imperially and locally that it should go on?"

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LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELACOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBALANAGA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, NEW YORK	17th Aug. 14th Sept. 11th Sept.
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hotel, from osaka.
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from shanghai.

WATER RETURN.

level and storage of water in
reservoirs on july 1, 1918.

city and hill district water
works level

storage in millions and
decimals of gallons.

consumption of water in the city and hill district
of tokyo during the month of june.

storage in millions and
decimals of gallons.

consumption of water in hongkong in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of june.

storage in millions and
decimals of gallons.

consumption of water in hongkong in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of june.

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decimals of gallons.

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decimals of gallons during the month of june.

storage in millions and
decimals of gallons.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL

MEANING

1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲ (White)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲ (White)	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲ (White)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲ (White)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲ (White)	Gale expected to increase.
7. + (White)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 2 will be accompanied by explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The signals will be displayed at the Harbour Office, the Water Police Station, on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lal-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a tone will be sounded by the following stations:-

GAP ROCK — SAC KI WAN —
WAGLAN — SAI KUNG —
STANLEY — SHA TAI KOK —
ABERDEEN — TAI PO —

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

Typhoon and Depression Signals. (a) Position of centre by 4 symbols at one yard apart.

(b) Direction of motion and longitude of centre, with the time by 3 symbols.

Depression Signals. (c) The region threatened by the gale from which the gale is extracted, and the time by 5 symbols at one yard apart (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two symbols of group (a) indicate the latitude and the two following the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling.

The middle symbol of group (c) indicates the velocity at which the Typhoon is travelling.

Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lower symbol of group (a) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the region threatened, and the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which such conditions were first indicated.

The following symbols of group (c) indicate the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (d) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (d) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (e) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (e) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (f) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (f) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (g) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (g) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (h) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (h) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (i) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (i) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (j) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (j) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (k) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (k) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (l) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (l) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (m) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (m) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (n) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (n) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (o) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (o) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (p) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (p) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (q) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (q) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (r) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (r) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (s) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (s) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (t) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (t) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (u) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (u) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (v) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (v) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (w) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (w) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (x) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (x) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (y) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (y) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (z) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (z) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (a) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (a) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (d) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (d) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The upper symbol of group (e) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

The lower symbol of group (e) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction indicated by the last signal.

FULL COURT.

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Poisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gomperts) sat in Full Court at the Supreme Court this morning, when the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., made application on behalf of a Chinese named Lo Sheung, now detained in Victoria Gaol, that a Writ of Habeas Corpus be issued. The application asked the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol to show cause why Lo Sheung should not be released.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared for the Superintendent of the Gaol, Mr. Pollock being instructed by Mr. F. X. D'Almada.

It will be remembered that a despatch was granted to Mr. Pollock a week ago in connection with the same matter and this morning the merits of the case were gone into. The accused was arrested in Hongkong and application was made under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance for the man to be extradited to Canton on a charge of murdering another Chinese, named Li Fat-cheung, on November 9, 1917. The case came on at the Magistracy before Mr. J. B. Wood, and after all the evidence had been given, he granted the extradition order asked for. There are two grounds on which Mr. Pollock is seeking the man's release, the first being a point of law and the second one of evidence. The contention on the point of law is that the man has never been formally accused in China, and the other contention is that no real case has been made out for the man's extradition.

This morning a good deal of preliminary argument took place upon the point as to whether the Hon. Attorney General or Mr. Pollock should open, but it was later agreed that, for the sake of convenience, Mr. Pollock should begin.

Mr. Pollock began by referring to an affidavit by Mr. F. X. D'Almada stating the grounds on which they were seeking the writ and went on to deal with the point of law. He said that a fugitive criminal under the Ordinance meant a subject of China accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China. They contended that a man could not come under that Ordinance unless the conditions precedent had been performed, i.e., that he had been accused of an extradition crime. Until a man became a fugitive criminal within the interpretation of the Section, no steps could be taken under the Ordinance. Mr. Pollock went on to explain that a man must be formally accused of murder before he could be extradited for it and proceedings must have been commenced in China against him for that crime. There had to be a formal accusation before a Chinese magistrate or other judicial person. It was not sufficient for one man to say that the accused had committed some crime, but actual proceedings had to be instituted. Mr. Pollock referred to the case tried in Hongkong of The King v. Son On Nam, in which Mr. Siado argued the point. He also referred to some documents in this case which showed that it was not until several months after the murder that the fugitive was accused of being connected with it. Before that the man had been described as a notorious robber, and it was not until comparatively recently that the crime of murder had been brought against him. The extradition was being sought upon a charge of murder and not robbery.

Mr. Pollock then went on to refer to the documents in the case, later coming to the point that the evidence against the accused did not justify his being extradited.

In his reply, the Hon. Attorney General dealt with the point regarding the evidence, but their Lordships did not desire to hear further on this, saying that the magistrate who took the evidence was the judge as to whether there was a prima facie case or not. He had decided that there was and

CYCLE v. RICKSHAW.

European Revenue Officer Charged with Assault.

On Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, near the Bowrington Canal, a Chinese boy riding on a bicycle ran full tilt into a rickshaw, overturning the machine and the coolie, and causing injury to the lady occupant, Miss Wildin. It was alleged that the occupant of a second rickshaw, named Lo Sheung, now detained in Victoria Gaol, that a Writ of Habeas Corpus be issued. The application asked the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol to show cause why Lo Sheung should not be released.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared on behalf of complainant and Mr. A. H. Crew on behalf of Inspector Wildin.

Complainant stated that the rickshaws were on the wrong side of the road. He was going slowly. He suggested that the rickshaw was overturned by the lady stopping it abruptly and getting quickly out. The European lady called upon another European to strike him. He struck witness two blows on the arm, above the wrist on the left hand, with a walking stick. Witness attempted to run away, but he was seized by the hand and another blow was struck on his thigh with the stick. Defendant then told witness to get off and then let him go.

Complainant said he had ridden a bicycle for two years, and never rode in a zig-zag fashion. When the rickshaw overturned he did not fall. He was unaware that the rickshaw coolie sustained any bruises or cuts. He attempted to go away when the European rushed at him with a stick.

Inspector Wildin said he engaged two rickshaws for his sister and himself at Tin Lok Lane to go to Wongcheeong Road. His sister's rickshaw went in front. He saw the complainant coming down the road on his bicycle on the right side of the road. His sister called out to the rickshaw coolie and almost immediately after his bicycle ran into the rickshaw and the latter was overturned and the coolie thrown down. The cycle and the complainant got mixed up with the rickshaw coolie. Witness stopped his rickshaw and ran forward. Complainant got up, ran away and crept into a house about ten yards away and left another boy in charge of his bicycle. The rickshaw coolie's knee was bruised and there were two cuts on his hand. Miss Wildin was not thrown out, but jumped out as the rickshaw was going over, and, as a result, sprained her ankle slightly.

His Worship said the complainant was responsible for the accident. Defendant, however, admitted he had made an assault on complainant and he ought not to have taken the law into his own hands. A nominal fine of \$1 would be imposed.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Long Leave.

Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to at once send to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commanders) all correspondence for other papers in their possession relative to the granting of leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony or reported for duty.

Departmental Orders.

The words "including the return of rifles" are to be written in after the word "duties" at the end of D.O.7 (11), page 7.

Promotion.

Sergeant 657 Faithfull to rank of Crown-Sergeant, Search Supervisor Squad, vice Crown-Sergeant 456 Brook, resigned.

it was not for them to say otherwise.

The Hon. Attorney General then confined his remarks to the point of law.

The application was refused.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

This Afternoon's Evidence.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sergt. Glendinning was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon.

A Chinese detective at Tai O went into the box this afternoon and told his story of the affair. He said that at 9.30 on the morning in question he saw the deceased Sergeant in the charge room. Witness received some instructions from the Sergeant and left at about ten o'clock, for Luk Woo, a village where he was to warn people about renewing licences. He returned at about one o'clock, when he heard that the Sergeant had been shot. He met others from the station and saw that the station was on fire. On the hillside

witness saw some Indians and they were all in multi walking about. The Indians' firearms were kept just inside their room and by the stairs. Witness stayed down by the pier until the launch arrived. He did not see any Indians in uniform before the launch arrived.

A boatman, who has been at Tai O station for seventeen years said that whilst he was washing some clothes in a bathroom he heard rifle shots. This would be about 10.30. He came out of the room and saw one of the Chinese detectives telling Mrs. Glendinning that the Sergeant was shot. They then all ran away, being followed by some Indians. He could not say where the Indians came from, but several of them were in multi. Witness did not go back until after the Police launch had arrived.

Evidence was also given by a station coolie.

The enquiry is proceeding.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Luk Wing-ting has decided not to come to Canton at present, but to send Tseng Lu as his representative at the Council with full powers.

Money Wanted.

The Commanders on the western front have reported that General Lung's troops in Luchow city have all surrendered with their ammunition, but they are waiting for their pay and therefore money should be sent as soon as possible.

Gunboat's Sale Cancelled.

The sale of the gunboat Kwong-hoi has been cancelled and the

bargain money \$200,000 forfeited

on account of the purchaser being

unable to complete the purchase

though the time-limit has been

constantly extended.

The Authority has ordered the guns to be replaced and the vessel to be sent to Luchow to transport

soldiers to Kingchow.

The Macao Session.

The Commander in Quinsay has reported that his soldiers cooperated with the armed launch Pak Tsu belonging to the Lappa Customs, and captured 14 pirates off nine islets and put them in custody on the launch. On the morning of the 26th inst., when they were being given breakfast, they attacked the captain, wrested his revolver from him and shot him to death. The pirates escaped, but are being traced.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 27th July, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 30 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$15,132	409,306
Last Year: ...	11,860	406,158
Increase: ...	3,472	9,150
Decrease: ...		

Death of Japan Missionary.

The death occurred at the Yokohama Hospital, on the 15th instant, of Miss Clara Alward, who for eleven years had been connected with the Bible Training School of the Women's Union Missionary Society.

It was not for them to say otherwise.

The Hon. Attorney General

TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The Tribunal meets again to-morrow, when the following cases will be considered:—

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

A. E. Scholz, medically fit.

The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:— W. J. Woolley, T. A. Martin and A. J. Martin.

The Robinson Piano Co.

F. H. Weston, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. Caldbeck Macgregor, F. W. S. Evans, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

E. F. Autcott, medically fit. (The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the Tribunal on Friday, 5th July). Hoongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

D. G. McCall, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this Company).

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

SUBSTITUTED EMPLOYMENT.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—The fact was disclosed at the Tribunal proceedings last week that a local firm's present European staff consists of eleven civilians and two R.A.M.C. men, employed each working day for half a day (I believe the R.A.M.C. proportion has now been increased to three). Again, at the Appeal in Council on Thursday the Governor said that Mr. Jenkins had a list of men who are willing to be employed as substitutes for men proceeding on service. What I want to know is this:—Are there any men from the Garrison, or from the various units in Garrison, at present employed in civilian capacities, fit men?

I do not think that any civilian here, even though he has heavy responsibilities in the matter of wife and family, is at all reluctant to go and take his chance at the front; but he is not content to do so if he is to be substituted in his employment by a man from the Garrison, who is sound in wind and limb, has not the same responsibilities, and who enlisted for military duties.

Before closing, I must mention that the Shanghai tennis community owes a debt of gratitude not only for his assistance to Allied War Funds, but also for two very excellent exhibitions of tennis. The Shanghai public goes to far in its worship of the stranger within her gates. To an outsider Friday's game might have been played before a Hankow audience. Brilliant shots by Toussaint and Elmore were passed unnoticed and ordinary winning shots made by their opponents elicited vociferous applause. This is all very well up to a certain point, but on Friday it was noticeably overdone.

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BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais,
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Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

TEN HOURS IN WATER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Experience of a Carolina's Passenger.

Capt. Gabriel Remack, of New Orleans, a passenger on the Carolina, which was torpedoed off the U.S. coast recently, told at the office of the company of being ten hours in the water holding on for life to the side of a capsized boat before being picked up by the Appleby. "I shall never forget how cold that water was," he said, and shivered in recollection.

"The German commander gave us all the time we wanted to get into the lifeboats, while the submarine stood by. It looked tremendous to us, and we have been at least 300 feet long, with two large guns at either end. After we were all afloat the submarine fired seven shells into the Carolinas, and she quickly sank. The submarine submerged, leaving us as the commander piously said, 'to the mercy of God.'

"I towed in a motor launch which towed two lifeboats. In our launch were twenty-five people, including three women. We made poor enough progress, and about eleven o'clock Sunday night the worst storm of thunder and lightning I have ever seen came upon us. We capsized when struck by one of those huge waves, and remained clinging to the boat as best we could.

"Ten hours of this nightmare continued before what were left of us were picked up by the Appleby. I was unconscious when picked up, and for hours had lost all sense of time or realisation of what was going on about me. Two of the women in our boat were saved by the Appleby, and one, I am quite sure she was the stewardess of the Carolina, was lost."

Both Captain Remack and James McCaffey, a passenger who was picked up by the Appleby, had attacked the Carolina, and that she had been sunk by shell fire. "After we were made several of us go back and look for more passengers," said McCaffey, and we did find one fireman, who had lost time trying to save his belongings. In spite of the fact that we had time to use all the available life-saving craft, most of the boats seemed to be badly

COTTON PROHIBITIONS.

Early in June the War Office prohibited the purchase, sale, or delivery, or payment, for West Indian sea island or Carolina sea island cotton, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, without permit; no person may put into process of manufacture any such cotton without permit.

BAN ON IMPORT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

A report is in circulation to the effect that the U.S. Government will place under the ban the importation of Indian agricultural products. If the above report proves true, the shipping firms interested in the North American-Indian service will receive a hard blow. The report says that gunny bags will be excluded from the tabooed list. In consequence, the N. Y. K., which recently inaugurated the Japan-Calcutta-Seattle service with a view to undertaking shipments of gunny bags between Calcutta and Seattle is unlikely to feel the effect of the ban.

CHINA TEA.

In the House of Commons Major Hills early in June asked the Food Minister how the nation benefited by locking up, apparently until the end of the war, an article of consumption like China tea, which is greatly desired by many persons. Mr. Glynn replied:—The quantity of fine China tea held by wholesale houses is small. There is no China tea which has paid 3s. or 4s. a pound in duty, but the price of even the commonest China tea reached a very high figure during the shortage last autumn. The Ministry of Food gave notice on November 5, 1917, that the maximum price would be reduced at the end of the year, and time was thus given for the disposal of stocks. It would not now be advisable to allow a price higher than 2s. a pound for this tea, as this might lead to fraudulent selling of National Control tea at the higher price. Some China tea is now being purchased by the Ministry of Food, and will in due course be distributed in special packets.

Conversion of Munitions Plants. To a Western Representative in Congress is credited the intention of introducing a Bill calling for the conversion of munitions plants

into dye factories after the war.

This, says the New York Times, would seem a superficies. If there is anything which the owners of munitions plants—measuring thereby those making explosives—are sure of doing, it is in converting them into factories for making dyes, chemicals, and drugs from the various coal tar bases. The biggest of American explosives manufacturers is already producing many of the dyes and chemicals, including synthetic indigo, and will after the war turn out a great variety of colours whose quality will be fully equal to the best which ever came from Germany. But explosives factories will not be the only ones which will change their output. The iron and steel and other metal making and fabricating works are preparing for a quick conversion toward supplying the needs of peace. This applies to other countries no less than America. A good illustration is in the case of Vickers, Ltd., which is now preparing for the manufacture on a large scale of sewing machines, electrical devices, and a speed controller, besides wooden ware, engines, boilers, and mercantile ships. The concern has also acquired the Bosch magneto works, formerly owned by Germans, and will carry on and extend its business. Besides this, it will market a new material having about the weight of aluminum and approaching mild steel in strength. There is no intention on the part of those now making war materials of doing much scrapping of plant after the war.

FINANCES OF CHOSEN RAILWAY.

Concerning the question of entrusting to the S. M. R. Co. the financial side of the management of the Chosen Railway, excepting what concerns new construction enterprises, Mr. Kato (Superintendent of the Accounting Section of the S. M. R. Co. Chosen Railway Office, Seoul) is said to have observed to the undermentioned effect:—The question involves nothing more serious than a revision of the agreement between the Government-General of Chosen and the S. M. R. Co., so that the financial side of the Chosen Railway Office, Seoul, may be taken over by the S. M. R. Co. For this reason, little effect of the proposed change will be felt by the

short, the S. M. R. Co. is to pay to the Government-General a sum of money corresponding to 6 per cent. interest for some Y50,000,000 and a depreciation fund out of the earnings of the Chosen Railway, so as to save the trouble of dividing equally the balance, if any is left after deducting the current expenses and the stipulated amount of per cent. per annum. If seen from the accounting business alone, the proposed change amounts to nothing more than the transfer of the business from the Government-General to the S. M. R. Co., but from a general principle of conducting business, it will redound much to the convenience of the S. M. R. Co. However, the Government-General, even after handing over the finances of the Chosen Railway, still retains its control over the Line, and it would be quite out of the question to run the Railway purely on the basis of the Government-General.

BEAN MILLING AT CHANGCHUN.

There has been not a bean mill at Changchun says the Manchuria Daily News. The recent congestion of stocks of beans, some of which was damaged by the wet, has caused no little loss to the owners. It was suggested that, in order to avoid a recurrence of any such loss and to found a fresh local industry, bean milling in industry might be founded on a sufficiently workable basis. Four enterprising Chinese are planning to establish a bean mill at the north of the railway track. They are confronted with two drawbacks, namely, poor roads and lack of warehousing accommodation available.

NEW TENDENCY ON COAL.

Not a few factories in Japan are prevented from increasing their motive-power owing to the difficulty of importing engines and boilers. As the only alternative, they are trying to increase the efficiency of their plants by using better coal than hitherto consumed. As a result there is a tendency in Japan for the demand for superior coal for industrial use to increase while the demand for inferior coal is falling off. This has made it all the more difficult to obtain adequate supplies of superior coal. It is said that as a result of the reduced demand for inferior coal, about 150,000 tons of this kind has accumulated at Akikawa, Osaka.

ORIENTAL POULTRY INDUSTRY.

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I/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
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I/T Marks Nom.
I/T France 4.54 1/2
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BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C 3/5 1/2
4 m/s, D/P 3/5 1/2
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30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne 3/5 1/2
30 d/s, San Francisco 80 3/4
4 m/s, Marks Nom.
4 m/s, France 4.69 1/2
6 m/s, France 4.74 1/2
Demand, Germany —
Demand, New York 79 1/2
I/T Bombay —
Demand, Bombay Nom.
I/T Calcutta —
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 159 1/2
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On Haiphong 14 1/2 prem.
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Gold Leaf, per oz 44.40
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DISCOUNT PER \$100.

H'kong 50 cts. sub. par.

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NOTICE.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/4 of the Capital i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI SAIGON HAIKONG YUNNANFOU

TIENSIN BANKERS: FRANCE Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et l'Industrie en France.

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N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 24.

— \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,500,000

\$4,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. M. F. Holroyd—Chairman.

Dr. G. E. D'Alton, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.—Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Hon. D. Landale, Esq.—Chairman of the Finance Committee.

E. V. D. P. P. Stirling—Chairman of the General Manager.

Managing Director—N. J. Stabe, Esq.

Shareholders: Stephen, Esq.

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Hongkong—Interest Allowed / On Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 2% per cent per annum.

For 6 months 2 1/2% per cent per annum.

For 12 months 3% per cent per annum.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Bankers of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rates may be varied by application.

INTEREST on deposit is based on the minimum balance as set per cent. per annum.

Interest may transfer, at their option, balances of from one to three months, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at a cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1822.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods.

Interest will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

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Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

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FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at Abertholwyn, No. 14 Peak Road,

A Quantity of Valuable House-hold Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak folding table, tea overmantel, lady's writing desks, brass and copper fenders, teak flower stands, white lace curtains, pictures and porcelain, marble mantel clock, brass clock in case (360 days), draught and fire screens, etc., etc.

Extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with mirror, dinner and dessert services, cut glass and silver ware, silver cabinets, table glass-ware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted bedsteads, double wardrobes with mirrors, marble top teak washstands and dressing tables, rattan chairs and tables, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils.

Also

A Fine assortment of Canton Blackwoodware comprising:—

Curio cabinet, couches, arm-chairs and chairs, lady's desk, tea table, wall brackets, flower-stands, teapots, square tables, overmantel, etc., etc.

And

Plants in pots, Electric ceiling fan and light fittings, etc., etc.

N.B.—All the teak furniture is light stained.

On view from Tuesday, the 30th July, 1918.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Company and M.M. Ficquel et Knoth will expire on the 31 of July 1918. we beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st of August next we shall open our own Office at 18 Post Office Building and that Mr. Cayrou will act as our Manager in Hongkong and sign p.p. on behalf of the Company.

J. DE LA POMMERAYE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

FLOQUET AND KNOTH.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Firm and the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company expiring on the 31 of July 1918, we beg to inform Customers that from the 1st August next all inquiries etc., regarding the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company should be addressed to the Office of the above Company 18, Post Office Building Hongkong.

FLOQUET & KNOTH,
Agents of the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per share for the year ending 31st December 1918, has been declared.

The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of AUGUST 1918, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

NOTICES.



MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFIED MASSEURS
MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFIED MASSEURS

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight and samples of spirits (except pure distilled spirit) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15d and 18d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Katabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5s per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Bursa City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Quilat, Saleh, Suk-kai-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that picc-goods, hardware and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—31st July, 8 a.m.
Amoy—31st July, 9 a.m.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, South Africa, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cope—31st July, 10 a.m.
Saigon—31st July, 10 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—31st July, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—31st July, 3 p.m.
Saigon—31st July, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—1st Aug., 8 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tien-tsin—1st Aug., 9 a.m.
Hoihow & Haiphong—1st Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—1st Aug., 11 a.m.
Philippines Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada & South America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—1st August, Registration 1143 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.

Shanghai and North China—2nd Aug., 11 a.m.
Philippines Islands—2nd Aug., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd Aug., 1 p.m.
Philippines Islands—2nd Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—2nd Aug., 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd August.

Sandakan—3rd Aug., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 4th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—4th Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 5th August.

Shanghai and North China—5th Aug., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th August.

Shanghai and North China—6th Aug., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th Aug., 12.30 p.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 28th 15h. 30m.—Local typhoon signal No. 5 hoisted.

July 29th 16h. 40m.—Warning to Hongkong. Typhoon in Lat. 23° N. Long. 117° E., moving N.W. at 8 to 12 mph.

July 30th 11h. 45m.—Warning to Hongkong. Coast Ports, Manu's, etc.—Typhoon filling up in Lat. 24° N. Long. 114° E.

July 30th 12h. 10m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock and the Philippines. Pressure has decreased moderately in Hongkong and slightly at stations to the southward; it has increased moderately over Formosa and slightly elsewhere. The typhoon probably entered the coast near swatow last night and is now filling up to the north of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.40 inches. Total since January 1st 46.82 inches against an average of 51.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

S.W. winds strong, moderating; cloudy, rain.

3 Formosa Channel S. winds strong, moderating.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau The same as No. 1

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1

China Coast Meteorological Register.

July 30, a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather

Vostok 6a 29.70 73 92 sec 4 b

Nemuro 5a 29.80 73 92 sec 4 b

Hakodate 5a 29.73 81 83 sec 6 r

Tokio 5a 29.55 78 85 sec 6 r

Kochi 5a 29.67 75 sec 6 r

Kagoshima 5a 29.67 75 sec 6 r

Osima 5a 29.67 75 sec 6 r

Ishigaki 5a 29.67 75 sec 6 r

Bonin Is. 29.86 75 90 sec 4 o

Whaihoo 6a 29.86 75 90 sec 4 o

Hankow 5a 29.45 78 95 sec 4 or

Changsha 5a 29.45 78 95 sec 4 or

Wuchow 5a 29.46 78 95 sec 4 o

Patho 5a 29.53 81 97 sec 2 o

Holbow 7a 29.53 81 97 sec 2 o

Tourane 7a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

C. St. J. 6a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

Aparri 6a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

Dagupan 6a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

Legaspi 6a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

Tacloban 6a 29.68 75 sec 6 o

Surigao 4.30 29.77 78 95 sec 2 b

Guam 4.30 29.77 78 95 sec 2 b

Latuman 6 29.77 78 95 sec 2 b

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 30, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture 100%.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g cloudy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, r equality, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

5 a.m. at 6 a.m. at 6 p.m.

Barometer 29.46 29.48 29.51

Temperature 85 76 80

Humidity 74 95 80

Wind Direction W. S. W. S. W.

Force 4 4 4

Rain 0.00 0.00 1.71

Highest temp at Temperature on the 29th 82°

Lowest temp at Temperature on the 29th 78°

H.K. Observatory, July 30, 1918.

T. F. MAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th July to